

22 JUNE 1979

CIA 4.02 U-2

## Carter Pressed Brezhnev at Vienna To Allow U-2 Flights Over Turkey

By HEDRICK SMITH

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 21 — At their Vienna meeting last weekend, President Carter raised with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, Washington's desire to fly U-2 aircraft over Turkey to monitor Moscow's compliance with the new strategic-arms agreement, but the issue has not yet been resolved, Administration sources disclosed today.

At a breakfast meeting with reporters, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown revealed that the U-2 flights had been raised at the summit meeting, but he declined to go into details or to say at what level they had been discussed. Other Administration sources, however, reported that President Carter had brought the subject up with Mr. Brezhnev at their 90-minute private meeting on Monday morning, the final day of their talks.

"The subject came up at least indirectly," Mr. Brown said. "I don't think we're prepared to announce any resolution yet." He was noncommittal when asked if the Soviet response had been encouraging. "I'm neither encouraged nor discouraged," he said.

In a broad-ranging hourlong discussion, Mr. Brown revealed that the Administration would have to decide within six months whether to increase the number of warheads on some submarine-launched missiles or the number of bombers on 24-hour alert to compensate for the Soviet threat to American land-based missiles.

### Other Topics Discussed

On a number of other topics, Mr. Brown made these points:

¶The first one-quarter to one-third of the planned 200 MX mobile missiles would be based on existing military installations in the West and that by fencing in only a 100-foot wide area along the 20-mile trench planned for each missile, the program would use no more than 100 square miles — far less than environmental critics of the program had feared.

¶New American cruise missiles and submarine-launched Trident missiles would have sufficient accuracy in the late 1980's or by about 1990 to destroy Soviet land-based missile silos.

¶Contrary to the contention of liberal critics, the Carter Administration has not altered or destabilized the strategic balance with the Soviet Union by deciding to go ahead with the MX missile, because the Soviet Union took the first step by building the large SS-18 missile and because weapons technology has developed so rapidly that land-based missile systems are "inevitably" going to be vulnerable to destruction in the 1980's.

¶Contrary to the contention of conservative critics, he does not believe the Soviet Union will achieve strategic superiority over the United States in the 1980's, though it will lead in some weapons categories just as the United States will lead in others.

¶After an internal debate, intelligence officials have agreed that North Korea has a larger army than was estimated when President Carter decided in 1977 to begin withdrawing American ground forces from South Korea, but "no conclusion is going to be reached" on whether to halt the American pullout until after President Carter's forthcoming visit to Seoul.

### Sharp Point of Controversy

The U-2 flights over Turkey have become a sharp and delicate point of controversy in the early maneuvering for Senate approval of the arms treaty because they affect the American capability to check any Soviet violations of the arms treaty signed in Vienna last Monday.

The Carter Administration has sought to use U-2 flights to replace some of the

monitoring of Soviet missile tests that had been carried out by two electronic listening posts in Iran. The United States was forced to evacuate those posts in February after the overthrow of Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi.

### Special Mission Sent to Turkey

In late May, Washington sent a special high-level mission to Turkey to seek permission to use Turkish airspace for U-2 aircraft carrying special electronic equipment, but Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit replied that he would agree only if Moscow gave its consent.

Five days later, on May 28, a high-level visitor from Moscow to Turkey, Aleksei P. Shitikov, a ranking figure in the Supreme Soviet, the nominal Parliament, told reporters that Moscow would react positively if Turkey was to turn down the American request.

That left it for the Americans to raise the issue directly with the Soviet leadership in Vienna. Throughout the summit meeting, American negotiators continually reported that the issue had not come up, though on the last day they had no details on the private meeting between President Carter and Mr. Brezhnev. Not until today was it disclosed that the matter was raised in that session.